

Alex Goyane

10-27

BUSINESS

① 74-78 P102 Q1

② Corporations 84-88 P102 Q3, 46, 4c
ID: ✓

Stockbrokers - Someone who sells stocks over the counter (reselling)

Investment bankers - Someone who sells new stocks/bonds.

Divided-Earnings - When a company makes money w/ numerous owners.

Commerce stock - stock meaning partial ownership, stockholder gets part of share.

Preferred stock - Also means partial ownership, stockholder gets fixed share.

Bond - A lending of money to a company.

③ Single proprietorship, partnership, corporation.

④ Residency, intent.

⑤ Single - lack of capital, Partnership - conflicts, $\rightarrow$ unlimited liability, limited life
unlimited life, large capital Ownership problems.

③ Stock (commerce) gives a dividend in relation to money earned,
Pref. stock gives a fixed dividend, bonds are not ownership,
but loans of money.

more than
stuff corp

④

④ stockholders - Own the company,
Ed. of directors - In charge of directing operations,
officers - In charge of psychology,
creditors - In charge of dividends,

Chs Page

1002

Business

1002-1003

1002-1003

Investment - someone who sells new stocks/bonds
Counter (selling)
Stockholder - someone who sells stocks over the

Bank - when a company makes money of someone
Common stock - part meaning partial ownership, stockholder
gets part of share
Preferred stock - also means partial ownership, stockholder
gets fixed share
Bond - A lending of money to a company

Single proprietorship, partnership, corporation
Partnership - can file for bankruptcy
Partnership - lack of capital, limited liability, limited life

Stock (common) gives a dividend in relation to money earned
Preferred stock gives a fixed dividend, bonds are not ownership
but leave of money

Stockholder - Own the company
Dividend - share of profits
Dividend - share of profits
Dividend - share of profits

Alex Laysore ✓

The Laissez Faire theory suggests that the government does not intervene with business; it only sets laws and protects the people. Laissez Faire; in French, means hands off, which is the purpose of Laissez Faire, or capitalism, everything business-wise is run by citizens.

One criticism of Laissez Faire is that it looks good on paper. It should work fine, but doesn't, ~~the paper~~ cannot compensate for the human factor, which is a big $\ominus$.

✓
basis of your
conclusion? assertion?

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The electoral college is the presidential election, performed by the House of Representatives + Senate. The entire college gives all of its votes to the electoral winner of the state. To win, ~~the~~ the candidate requires 270 votes.

Chas. L. Johnson

The survey team that was sent to the
area not only with looking at the
and put into the people, but also in
means have been set up in the
factor, or operation, but the human
by, citizens.

Good on paper, it should work fine, but
the paper cannot compare for the human factor.
In fact is a big C.

Part of the survey
is to be done

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The electoral college is the real electoral
determined by the House of Representatives. The
entire college gives all of its votes to the
winner of the state. To win, the candidate
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Hood

✓ BIG BUSINESS " Alex Gorman AE-4

~~Demands~~ Review 105-109 Rps 110-113, 88-95, 132-133

① List and describe the factors that create the "economies of scale". Why do they usually result in lower costs?

② 1P:

MONOPOLY - When one business has the entire market + can set prices.

OLIGOPOLY - 2 or 3 businesses have market + can set prices.

TRUST COMPANY - (company which takes stock "in trust" from major stockholders + can arrange prices accordingly (more than 50% is owned)),

HOLDING COMPANY - Company which buys stock of other companies to take control of them; can be a sort of legal monopoly.

HORIZ., VERT., AND CONGLOMERATE MERGERS -

HORIZ - Merge of 2 companies which compete.

VERT - Merge of 2 companies, one of which buys from the other.

Cong - Merge of 2 companies with no relationship (marketwise).

SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT 1890 - Act which forbade monopolies. Did not set guidelines, and had other problems. Forbade unions.

CLAYTON ACT 1914 - Made guidelines for above act. ~~or~~

Eco Hw MAXIMUM PROFIT

Rpp 106-110, 110, 113, 115-120, 132-136 Do 145/5
Marginal costs

Marginal revenue:

Point of max. profit-

linked demand value:

Price leadership-

Monopolistic competition-

✓

Alex Goyzzone 11-4

"DIMINISHING RETURNS"

Fixed cost - The costs involved in production that does not fluctuate with output, such as insurance and machinery.

Variable cost - Costs involved with production that do fluctuate with output, such as labor.

Marginal product - The efficiency gained/lost by adding new workers.

Law of Diminishing Returns - States that even though additional workers help early on, there is a limit, at which point the workers become less beneficial, or even harmful (i.e. 6 workers for 2 machines is worse than 2 or 3 for 2 machines).

Alex Goggin-

IDENTIFY:

- ① 4 factors of production
- ② Central problems of economics
- ③ Opportunity cost
- ④ Independent + dependent variable(s)

- ① The 4 factors of production are resources, labor (quantity and quality), capital (money + goods), and entrepreneurship.
- ② The central problem of economics is lack of resources, this and how to distribute existing resources.
- ③ Opportunity cost is as follows: If you give up A to do B, the money you would have made at A is opportunity cost.
- ④ An independent variable is a value that changes freely. A dependent variable changes in relation to a dependent variable.

RR-20

IDENTIFY

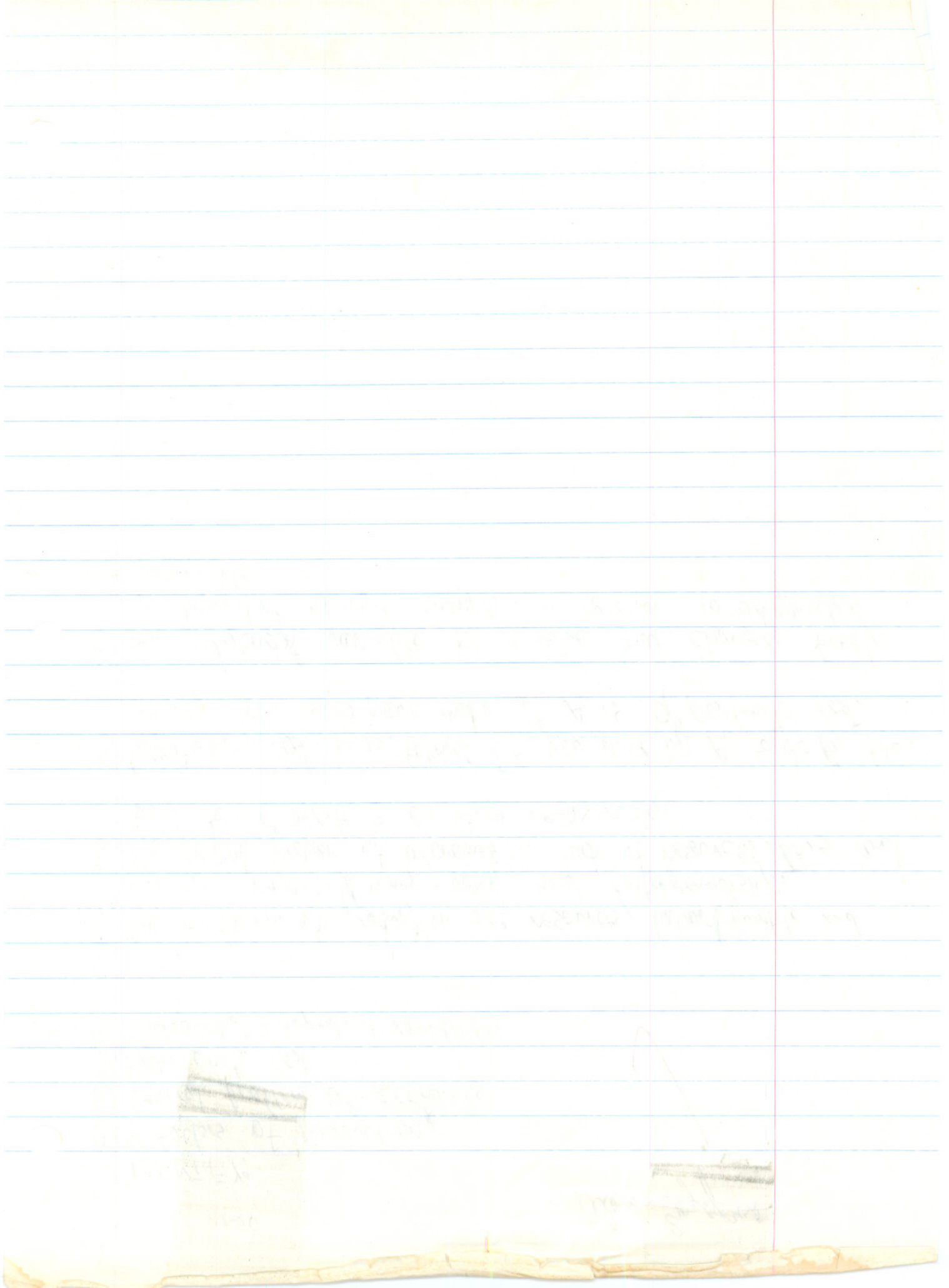
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Alex Bergman

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IDENTIFY:

Free Press

Economic System - Method of distributing + producing all of society's goods and services.

Economics - Study of how society uses limited resources to satisfy its unlimited needs/wants.

	MARKET Economy	Commons	Traditional	RESOURCE: Land, Labor, CAPITAL, Mgmt
What to produce	INDIVID.	GOVT	Custom	
How to produce	INDIVID.	GOVT		FEDERAL BUDGET EXPENDITURE Defense, education, social service
For who? on work	UNEQUAL BASED	"EQUAL"		GOALS OF ALL ECONOMIC SYSTEMS ① abundance growth ② Economic JUSTICE, stability, security ③ To avoid contraceptive

PLEASEBB - SUGAR RING

124 - Educate Tax

CLINT
INCR. NO PLANNING
NO RAISE

National deficit Amt owed
Nat. Debt → Past deficits - 15% of total

LARGER PROBLEMS
IMPROVE TECHNOLOGY
MORE CAPITAL

Defense ③	9/30	"Poor country" - overpopulation, no resource, economic system
Educate ①		Thomas Malthus 1798 essay
Social service ②		Law of population - population grows faster than food production. (GEOMETRIC vs ARITHMETIC). Therefore, eventually there will be less food, Nature will balance population with disease, wars, etc.
NASA ④		
Housing ⑤		
Transport ⑥		
Foreign ⑦		marginal additional
Med research ⑧		

FIXED COST - OUTPUT DOESN'T CHANGE COST. VCOST changes.

33.80 34.5 32.70 28.15 20.20 INCREASING AVERAGE COST.

Food Package GR	10	40	10	10
Birth PR	440	35	10	5
Est	-480	5	30	5
ZCH	-4%	2%	3%	1%
	1346	1400	110	116

BR 22 PR 11 POP 850mil 2% 3% 11%
THREE PR DE-1% CAPITAL GAINS - Profit made from sale of assets like stocks, bond, real estate
KTH GR 45 DRV
per arative - for for boards

20
45
70
130
160
180
190
195

How does market system work? Students
Shouldn't follow ^{true} laissez-faire?

Adam Smith - 1776 Wealth of Nations

market - BUYERS, SELLERS, WORKERS

① Law of self interest - why? profit

② Law of Competition - regulator

③ Law of supply

④ Law of demand

frickledom

⑤ Law of accumulation

IMPLIED BY SMITH: GOVT CAN PREVENT MONOPOLY

PURE COMPETITION

① No one person influences price

② Standard products

③ Need knowledge of marketplace

Problems (Laissez-faire)

High price, low quality

child labor, low wages

shortages, unemployment

ECONOMIC MAN - Rational

Enlightened self-interest - help others for future

1 block/shares = 100

DEFICIT SPENDING - OK to spend for jobs starting

parts

DTPTST

DTPT

DTPTDLST

therefore STOCK SPLITS BU SPTS

NASDAQ Over-the-counter

SMALL

NYSE - ARMY - fee, big

what else cal?

highly competitive, how win?

How is each determined?

FINING FOR THE FUTURE

Setting Prices? MARKET SURVEY

Beta-variances (1=bug)

Economic demand - consumer willingness to buy w/ given conditions

Demand varies inversely w/ price

Price varies direct w/ demand

Price varies inversely w/ supply

Supply varies direct w/ price

P	?	?	?
250	50	700	150
200	150	600	300
150	300	300	600
100	600	150	700
50	700	50	730
40	740		
	DEMAND	SUPPLY	DEMAND

Elastic - %Quantity / %Price > 1 elastic = Unitary

Elastic - substitute products over
Not a necessity (is a luxury)
Durable goods

DEC 18 stock market TRIP!

Rent Control

Minimum wage - Rent control - Federal Housing Project
med injection (inspected) - Federal college loans.

Cities w/ rent control have less vacancy + more homeless. P can't go up, so S. doesn't up either.

profit motive

ALIBOPOLY - 2 or 3 MONOPOLY

CORP	SINGLE PROP	PARTNER
① limited liability	① own boss	② more capital
② unlimited life	② keep profit	③ shared responsibility
③ tax advantages	③ easy organize	
④ double taxation	④ limited capital	④ disagreements
⑤ health plan	⑤ unlimited liability	⑤ harder to organize (contracts) than SP
⑥ pension/corp. expense not taxed	⑥ all responsibility	⑥ unlimited liability

Apply for charter (make a legal person - liable)
Pays its own income tax, so do owners.

IPO - Initial Public Offering

BUSINESS context

HORIZ -

VERT

CONC

CIRCULAR

at all purpose indicate basis
Explain why/why not achieve
Summary x time pd.
Incidentals Details
Next Reaction (real?)
What reveal of 19th cent.
CONC. HORATIO ALGER AND
EQU OPPORTUNITY IN AMERICA.
MYTH/REALITY?

⑥ How Alger det. success
What factors Alger indicate
needed for pers. success.
Assess val + truth of Alger's
views today as compared with

10,240,000

What a guy.



Statement for Bd of Directors
Proxy - absentee vote

Q	MR	MC	MARG. PROF	REV.	COST	PROFIT	FC = 150
1	28	20	8	28	70	50-42	
2	28	12	16	56	62	26	
3	28	7	21	84	89	45	
4	28	5	23				
5	28	4	24				
6	28	6	22				
7	28	9	19				
8	28	17	11			94	
9	28	28	0	252		94	
10	28	42		280		80	

Monetary Pol.
money (M) ↑

price ↓ velocity ↓

$$P = \frac{MV}{T}$$

total bus. trans. (supply sin.)

5/1/50
OFFER BANK

X

The bar
symbol

Now used commodities (cigarettes) as money.

barter - need for money LB developed.

goldsmith give receipts for gold - keeps it safe w/ guards

Receipts become paper money w/ gold backing.

Fiat money - govt backed only

① higher wages health insurance

② high wages → more spent

③ will have to raise prices

④ YR / % compared to base

⑤ paper clips, skyscrapers

consumer price index shows ~~exclusion~~ cost of living

with 2050

INFLATION

Barter L
farmer W
factory union W
manufacturer W
teacher L
autos/clothing/commission W
person/fixed pension L
importer L
exporter W

sales
unemployment
inflation
money

demand pull → inflation
people are buying

BUYING

NOT DR!



101010

4+2 digits !!!

set, HA!! 3 is tot, of digits

Recession - 2 consecutive quarters where GNP declines

GNP - total retail value of all goods & services per year.

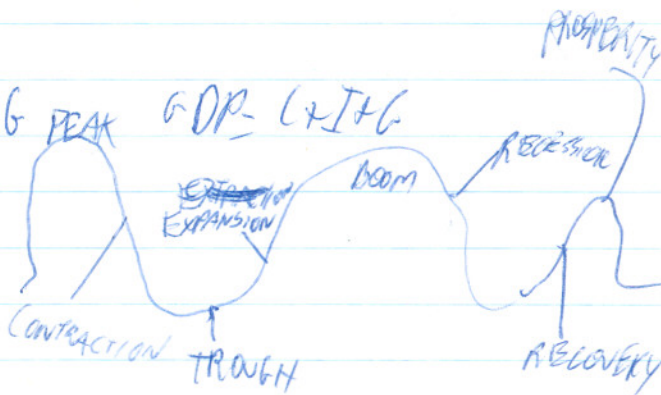
real GNP (GNP - inflation)

@ war,
spending
went up.

$$GNP = C + I + F(x-u) + G$$

Consumer
spend
Business
spend
Govt
spend
Net
Exports
Imports

$$GDP = C + I + G$$



After war
1920's

(over production, under consumption)
C I F G V W

Stock market crash

A friend of mine from Yale (Zendi) ~~the~~ suggested
(when I told her about the Fugi) that you
might write a song about tossing the letter
"Q" into a privet bush.

IX Alex Lopez

56
12
20

44) which puzzle scientists

45) which seems to have suddenly vanished from sight

46) which is small and dense than anything known

47) who became attracted in this way to a black hole
who could not be examined afterwards.

48) which remains unanswered
that may never be fully solved

49) that she will win

50) when the cars had discovered the birth of the mother.

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10

10/10/10